

हृद् हृदितुं To increase, prosper.

The ह of हृद्, being by nature long, is not by this rule changeable.

Proper Active Voice.

1. Present Tense.

1. हृदते	हृदते	हृदन्ते
2. हृदसे	हृदथे	हृदध्वे
3. हृदधे	हृदावहे	हृदामहे

2. Potential.

1. हृदेत	हृदेयातां	हृदेरन्
2. हृदेत	हृदेयातां	हृदध्वं
3. हृदेथ	हृदेवहि	हृदेभहि

3. Imperative.

1. हृदतां	हृदेतां	हृदन्तां
2. हृदस्व	हृदेथां	हृदध्वं
3. हृदधे	हृदावहे	हृदामहे

4. First Preterite.

176. IF the initial of a root be a vowel, the augment अ (157. p. 128.) must of course coalesce with it according to the rules of orthography; and in the present instance, अ and ह make ऐ. See rule 177.

1. ऐधत	ऐधेतां	ऐधन्त
2. ऐधथाः	ऐधेथां	ऐधध्वं
3. ऐधे	ऐधावहि	ऐधामहि

ईक्ष् १०० ईक्षितुं To see.

The ई of ईक्ष् being, both by nature and position, long, is not mutable by rule 175.

Proper Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. ईक्षते ईक्षेते ईक्षन्ते &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. ईक्षित ईक्षेयानां ईक्षेरन् &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. ईक्षतां ईक्षेतां ईक्षन्तां &c.

4. *First Preterit.*

177. WHEN the initial be a vowel, the augment अ should be applied twice. Thus, in the present case, the augment अ coalescing with the radical ई makes ऐ, to which the अ being applied a second time, the two form ऐ.

1. ऐक्षत ऐक्षेतां ऐक्षन्तां &c.

पच १००१ पक्तुं To cook.

178. THE penultimate of a root of the first conjugation being अ or आ, is not subject to change before the terminations of the first four tenses.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. पचति पक्तः पचन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. पचेत् पचेतां पचेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. पचतु पचतां पचन्तु &c.

Obs. In wishing, 1. 2. sing. make पचताम्.

4. *First*

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अपचन् अपचता अपचन् &c

*Proper Active Voice.*1. *Present Tense.*

1. पचते पचने पचन्ते &c.

The other three tenses are equally regular.

काश् कासितुं To cough.

*Proper Form.*1. *Present Tense.*

1. कामते कामेते कामन्ते &c.

The other three tenses are equally regular. कामते रोगी The sick man coughs. In the same manner may be conjugated, in either of the two active forms, याच् याचितुं to solicit, seek, and others of the same form.

179. THE following roots of the first conjugation ending in a consonant, are inflected by substitutes, in the first four tenses:

दृश् दृष्टुं To see, makes पश्य; as पश्यति, पश्यतः, पश्यन्ति &c.

शद् शतुं To fall, makes शीय; as शीयते, शीयेते, शीयन्ते &c.

शीयते वृक्षान् पत्रं The leaf falls from the tree.

सद् (for षद्) मनुं To give way, sink under affliction, yield, fail, makes मीद; as मीदति, मीदतः, मीदन्ति &c.

गम् गन्तुं To go, makes गच्छ; as गच्छति, गच्छतः, गच्छन्ति &c.

यम् यन्तुं To refrain, cease, makes यच्छ; as यच्छति, यच्छतः, यच्छन्ति &c. यच्छति पापान् माधुः A good man refrains from evil.

इष् इष्टुं To desire, makes इच्छ; as इच्छति, इच्छतः, इच्छन्ति.

180. THE roots धृज् '००' स्यन्तु To embrace, drops its nasal before the terminations of the first four tenses; as स्वजते पुत्रं पिता The father embraces (his) son. With the preposition परि About—परिषृजति पांचाली मध्यमं पांडुनंदनं The daughter of *Panchāla* thoroughly embraces the middle (or third) son of *Pāṇḍu*. The nasal is also dropped in the same places of दन्त्य '००' दंष्टुं To bite; as दशति, दशनः, दशन्ति, &c. So रंज् '०००' रंक्तुं To attach, have affection, makes रजति or रजते, &c. and षंज् '००' संक्तुं To attach one's self to another, to fix, makes मजति, मजतः, मजन्ति, &c. मजति नरुण्यां नरुणः A young man fixes (his affections) on a young woman. These roots are otherwise regular.

181. FROM the number of roots of the first conjugation terminating in consonants, the following, besides those before mentioned, have been selected as some of the most useful.

अट् '००' अटितुं To wander about from place to place, to travel. अटति He travels.

अच् '००' अचितुं To move, to worship. अचति He moves, he worships.

अर्च् '००' अर्चितुं To worship, glorify. अर्चते He worships.

अर्ह् '००' अर्हितुं To merit, be worthy, fit, proper. त्वं गंतुमर्हसि Thou art worthy to go; or, it becometh thee to go.

उह् '००' (३) उहितुं To glean, lease corn. उहति धान्यं नारी The woman gleans corn.

एज् '००' एजितुं To tremble. एजति कृष्णान् वंशः *Kṛṣṇa* trembles at *Kṛṣṇa*.

कट् '००' (३) कठितुं To prick. कठति कंठकेन नरः The man pricks with a thorn. कट्

क्रंद ^{१००} (इ) क्रंदितुं To cry, weep, call. क्रंदति He cries.

भास् ^{१००} भासितुं To shine. भासते भास्करः The sun shines.

कुच ^{१००} कोचितुं To shrink. संकोचति चन्द्रात् पद्मं The lotus shrinks together from the moon.

क्रीड ^{१००} क्रीडितुं To play (as a child). क्रीडति बाल्यः The child plays.

क्वथ ^{१००} क्वथितुं To boil. क्वथति He boils.

क्षम ^{१००} क्षन्तुं To suffer, forgive. क्षमति पापं He forgives evil.

गद् ^{१००} गदितुं To speak. गदति He speaks.

गर्ह ^{१००} गर्हितुं To blame, reproach. गर्हति He blames.

घूर्ण ^{१००} घूर्णितुं To revolve, turn round. घूर्णति He turns round.

घुष ^{१००} घोषितुं To proclaim. माधु घोषति गोविन्दं The good man proclaims Govinda.

चष ^{१००} चषितुं To taste. चषति He tastes.

चिन् ^{१००} चेतितुं (intrans.) To awake, revive. प्रलये हरिश्चेतति At the end of the world Hari awakes.

चुब ^{१००} (इ) चुंबितुं To kiss. चुंबति He kisses.

चूष ^{१००} चूषितुं To suck. चूषति स्तनं बालः The child sucks the breast.

चेष्ट ^{१००} चेष्टितुं To endeavour, strive, try. चेष्टते पठितुं He tries to read.

चुत् ^{१००} चोतितुं To drop. चोतति बन्धौ हविः The offering of oiled butter drops on the fire.

जप् ^{१००} जपितुं To mutter, repeat in silence. जपति मुनिः The silent faint mutters (his prayers) in silence.

जम् ^{१००} (इ) जम्बितुं To gape, yawn, stretch. जम्बते निद्रालुः The sleepy man yawns.

जीव् जीवितुं To live, exist. जीवति हरि कथाया साधुः The good man lives by the word of God.

ज्वल् ज्वनितुं To burn, blaze, flame. ज्वलते वह्निः The fire burns.

त्यज् त्यक्तुं To quit, leave, abandon, forsake. त्यजति गृहं यतिः The penitent forsakes the house.

दह् दग्धुं To burn. दहति वनं वह्निः The fire burns the forest.

धाव् धावितुं To run, to clean or rub the teeth. धावत्यश्वः The horse runs. धावति or धावते कण्ठेन दन्तान् He rubs or cleans the teeth with a stick.

नट् नटितुं To dance. नटते He dances.

निद्र् (इ) निन्दितुं To blame, reproach, vilify. निन्दति He vilifies.

पच् पक्तुं To dress food. पचति He dresses food, he cooks.

पठ् पठितुं To read. पठति शास्त्रं He reads the book of holy ordinance.

पर्द् पर्दितुं To break wind. पर्दति He breaks wind.

पिद् पेटितुं To pound. पेटति He pounds.

फुल् फुल्लितुं To blossom. फुल्लति फुल्लं The flower blossoms.

बुध् बोधितुं To understand, to learn. बोधते शास्त्रं He understands the holy book. बोधति वेदं बालः The boy learns the *Veda*.

भज् भक्तुं To serve, worship. भजति He serves.

भाष् भाषितुं To speak, talk. भाषते He speaks.

भिक्ष् भिक्षितुं To beg, ask alms. भिक्षते भिक्षुः The mendicant begs boiled rice.

भ्रम् भ्रमितुं To wander, to go about, travel. भ्रमति तीर्थं मुनिः The holy man wanders to a place of pilgrimage.

भ्राज् " भ्राजितुं To shine. भ्राजते देवभ्रातृ *Dēva-bhrāt* (The offspring of the sun) shines.

मील् " (With the preposition नि In, on, upon) निमीलितुं To shut the eyelids. निमीलति नेत्रे He closes both eyes.

यज् " यष्टुं To worship. यजति हरिं He worships *Hari*. पशुना शिवं यजते He worships *Siva* with an animal; i. e. He sacrifices an animal to *Siva*.

य् " यनितुं To strive, labour, try, take pains, endeavour. यतने मुखाय नरः Man strives for happiness.

याच् " याचितुं To seek, solicit. याचति or याचते He seeks, or solicits.

रह् " रदितुं To turn up the ground, as a hog with the snout. रहति भुवने वराहः The hog turns up the ground.

रह् " रहितुं To quit, leave, vacate, forsake. रहति गृहं He vacates the house.

रम् " रन्तुं To play, sport, amuse one's self. रमते रामः *Rāma* sports.

लब् " (इ) लबितुं To hang, pend, depend. लबते शाखायां कपिः The monkey hangs on the branch.

लष् " लषितुं To love, like, esteem. लषते धर्मं मुनिः The holy man loves religion.

लुट् " लोटितुं To roll or tumble upon the ground. लोटति भूमौ बालः The child rolls upon the ground.

लोच् " लोचितुं To look, see. लोचति He sees, or looks.

वच् " (इ) वंचितुं To cheat, deceive. वंचति He deceives.

वह् " वक्तुं To tell. वदति He tells.

वह् " वदितुं To bide, stay, remain fixed. वदति मेरुः The north pole remains fixed.

वद्

- वद् १०० (इ) वदितुं To salute with tokens of adoration, reverence, and respect. वन्दते हरिं साधुः The good man adores *Hari*.
 शप् १०० शप्तुं To curse. शपति and शपते He curses.
 शिक्ष् १०० शिक्षितुं To learn. शिक्षति He learns.
 छिच् १०० छीवितुं To spit. छीवति He spits.
 स्पृज् १०० स्पृजितुं To brave, dare, threaten, show enmity. स्पृजते कर्णोर्जुनं *Karna* braves *Arjuna*.
 स्फुट् १०० स्फोटितुं To burst, as the bud of a flower, to blossom. स्फोटते कुसुमं The flower blossoms.
 हस् १०० हसितुं To laugh. हसति He laughs.

THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

182. THE second conjugation consists of between sixty and seventy simple roots only. Its chief characteristic is, that it rejects the augment *अ* and *आ*, required in the first; that it does not admit the substitution of *इ* for the *या* of *यातु* &c. of the second tense, common active form, and that it does not generally drop the *हि* in the imperative, nor require those other changes in that tense pointed out in rule 165, p. 181. The terminations then, having been adjusted according to these observations, will stand thus:

Active

Active Voice.

Common Form.

Proper Form.

1. Present Tense.

Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	ति	तः	अन्ति	ते	आते	अन्ते
2.	सि	यः	द्य	मे	आथे	ध्वे
3.	मि	वः	मः	ए	वहे	महे

2. The Potential.

1.	यान्	यातां	युः	ईत	ईयानां	ईरन्
2.	याः	यातं	यान	ईथाः	ईयाथां	ईध्वं
3.	यां	याव	याम	ईय	ईवहि	ईमहि

3. The Imperative.

1.	तु	तां	अन्तु	तां	आतां	अन्तां
2.	हि	नं	त	स्व	आथां	ध्वं
3.	आनि	आव	आम	ए	आवहे	आमहे

4. The First Preterit.

1.	तु	तां	अन्	त	आतां	अन्तं
2.	:	नं	त	थाः	आथां	ध्वं
3.	अं	व	म	इ	वहि	महि

Verbs of the Second Conjugation ending in Vowels.

183. ROOTS of the second conjugation, ending in आ, are regularly inflected, through the first four tenses, with the foregoing terminations, in the common form only. Example:

पा ** पातुं To guard, preserve.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. पाति	पानः	पान्ति
2. पामि	पाथः	पाथ
3. पामि	पावः	पामः

2. *The Potential.*

1. पायान्	पायानां	पायुः
2. पायाः	पायानं	पायान
3. पायां	पायाव	पायाम

3. *The Imperative.*

1. पानु	पानां	पान्तु
2. पाहि	पानं	पान
3. पानि	पाव	पाम

4. *The First Preterit*

184. ROOTS in आ make आन् or उः in the first person plural of this tense. The आ is dropped before उः.

1. अपान्	अपानां	अपान् or अपुः
2. अपाः	अपानं	अपान
3. अपां	अपाव	अपाम

After

After this example may be inflected the following verbs in आ of the second conjugation:

ख्या^{१००} ख्यातुं To recount, relate, tell.

दा^{१०१} दातुं To mow, reap. दानि दात्रेण धान्यं He reaps corn with a reap-hook.

दा^{१०२} दातुं To grow bad.

प्सा^{१०३} प्सातुं To eat, devour.

प्रा^{१०४} प्रातुं To fill. प्राणि जलेन घटं He fills a pot with water.

भा^{१०५} भातुं To shine. भानि सूर्यः The sun shines.

मा^{१०६} मातुं To measure. मानि दंडेन भूमिं He measures the ground with a staff or rod.

या^{१०७} यातुं To go. यानि हस्तिना पुरमर्जुनः Arjuna goes to Hastināpura.

रा^{१०८} रातुं To give, receive. रानि धनं विप्राय राजा The Rājā gives wealth to the Brāhmanas.

ला^{१०९} लातुं To give, receive.

वा^{११०} वातुं To blow, as the wind, to yield a disagreeable scent. वानि वायुः The wind blows.

आ^{१११} आतुं To steam, scath, dress food, stew. आनि शार्कं He stews greens.

स्ना^{११२} (ष्णा) स्नातुं To bathe, purify with water, perform ablutions. स्नानि गंगायां विप्रः The Brāhmanas bathe in the Ganges.

The above short list contains all the simple roots in आ of the second conjugation, except दरिद्रा Be poor, indigent, miserable, which, owing to some peculiarities, requires particular notice.

दरिद्र

दरिद्रा दरिद्रिति To be poor.

This root changes the final आ to ई before each consonant of the first four tenses as, in the technical table (p. 126), are not distinguished by the redundant ए, as निप्, मिप्, &c. it also drops its आ before any vowel but अमिप् or अं, the sign of the third person singular of the fourth tense, common form. The न् of अग्नि and अन्तु is also required to be dropped, because दरिद्रा is of that class of roots which is called reduplicated, or twice spoken; for which reason also the अन् of the fourth tense is changed to उः.

Common Form.

1. Present Tense.

1. दरिद्रानि	दरिद्रितः	दरिद्रि
2. दरिद्रानि	दरिद्रिथः	दरिद्रिथ
3. दरिद्रामि	दरिद्रियः	दरिद्रिमः

2. The Potential.

1. दरिद्रियान्	दरिद्रियानां	दरिद्रियुः &c.
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3. The Imperative.

1. दरिद्रानु	दरिद्रिनां	दरिद्रु
2. दरिद्रिहि	दरिद्रिनं	दरिद्रिति
3. दरिद्राणि	दरिद्राव	दरिद्राम

4. The First Preterit.

1. अदरिद्रात्	अदरिद्रिनां	अदरिद्रुः
2. अदरिद्राः	अदरिद्रिनं	अदरिद्रित
3. अदरिद्रां	अदरिद्रिव	अदरिद्रिम

185. THE only simple root of the second conjugation ending in इ is
इ^२ इतुं To go.

186. ROOTS ending in इ or ई, change their letters to ए before
such terminations of the first four tenses as open with a consonant distin-
guished by the servile प्र; such as तिप्, सिप्, मिप्, &c.

इ^२ इतुं To go.

The इ of this root is changed to ए before a vowel.

1. Present Tense.

1. एति	इतः	यन्ति
2. एमि	इथः	इथ
3. एमि	इवः	इमः

2. The Potential.

1. इष्यान्	इष्यानां	इष्युः &c.
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3. The Imperative.

1. इतु	इतां	इतु
2. इहि	इतं	इत
3. यानि	याव	याम

4. The First Preterit.

1. ऐत्	ऐतां	आयन्
2. ऐः	ऐतं	ऐत
3. आयं	आयाव	आयाम

This verb is more frequently used with a preposition; particularly with
अधि Over, in the *proper* active voice, where it implies, Going over the
contents of a book, reading, learning, studying, perusing.

अधी

अधी १० अध्येतु To go over, read, &c.

1. *The Present Tense.*

1. अधीते	अधीयाने	अधीयते
2. अधीसे	अधीयाथे	अधीस्व
3. अध्ये	अधीवहे	अधीमहे

2. *The Potential.*

1. अधीयात्	अधीयातां	अधीयीरन्
2. अधीयाथाः	अधीयाथां	अधीयीध्वं
3. अधीयाय	अधीयावहि	अधीयीमहि

3. *The Imperative.*

1. अधीतां	अधीयानां	अधीयतां
2. अधीस्व	अधीयाथां	अधीध्वं
3. अध्ये	अधीवहे	अधीमहे

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अध्येत	अधेयातां	अधेयन्
2. अधेयाथाः	अधेयाथां	अधेयध्वं
3. अधेय	अधेयवहि	अधेयमहि

187. THERE are but few verbal roots of the second conjugation ending in ई, and those being rather irregular, may be given individually. The final ई is changed to इय् before a vowel, and to ए before a consonant distinguished by a redundant व्, as निव् &c.

वी -- वेतुं To go, to conceive, as a female, to posside, to throw, to eat, to shine.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. वेति	वोतः	वियन्ति
2. वेमि	वोमः	वीध
3. वेमि	वीधः	वीमः

2. *The Potential.*

1. वीद्यात्	वीद्यातां	वीद्युः
2. वीद्याः	वीद्यातां	वीद्यात्
3. वीद्यां	वीद्यात्	वीद्यात्

The Imperative.

1. वेतु	वीतां	वियन्तु
2. वीहि	वीतं	वीत
3. वियानि	वियाव	वियाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अवेत्	अवीतां	अवियन्
2. अवेः	अवीतं	अवीत
3. अवियं	अवीव	अवीम

शो शयितुं To lie down, rest, repose, sleep.

188. THIS root changes the ई to ऐ throughout the first four tenses, which ऐ is of course liable to be again affected by the general rules of orthography. It also requires the insertion of इ before the termination of the first person plural of each tense, and drops the nasal of अन्न, as seen in the example.

Proper Active Form.

1. Present Tense.

1. शेते	शयाने	शेरते
2. शेथे	शयाथे	शेथे
3. शये	शेवहे	शेमहे

2. The Potential.

1. शयीष्य	शयीष्यातां	शयीरन्
2. शयीष्याः	शयीष्याथ	शयीष्व
3. शयीष्य	शयीष्वहि	शयीमहि

3. The Imperative.

1. शेता	शयानां	शेरतां
2. शेथ	शयाथां	शेथ्व
3. शये	शयामहे	शयामहे

4. The First Preterit.

1. अशेत	अशयानां	अशेरन्
2. अशेथाः	अशयाथां	अशेथ्व
3. अशयौ	अशेवहि	अशेमहि

दीधी

दीधी * दीधीतुं To shine.

189. THIS verb preserves its final vowel, which is subject to the rules of orthography only before another vowel; that is to say, it must be changed to य्, and being classed among the reduplicated roots, the न् of अन्ते is dropped.

1. Present Tense.

1. दीधीने	दीध्याने	दीध्यने
2. दीधीमे	दीध्यामे	दीधीध्वे
3. दीध्ये	दीधीवहे	दीधीमहे

2. The Potential.

1. दीधीन	दीधीयानां	दीधीरन्
2. दीधीषाः	दीधीयाथां	दीधीध्वं
3. दीधीम	दीधीवहि	दीधीमहि

3. The Imperative.

1. दीधीतां	दीध्यातां	दीध्यतां
2. दीधीष्व	दीध्याथां	दीधीध्व
3. दीध्ये	दीध्यावहे	दीध्यामहे

4. The First Preterite.

1. अदीधीन	अदीध्यानां	अदीध्यन्
2. अदीधीषाः	अदीध्याथां	अदीधीध्वं
3. अदीधी	अदीधीवहि	अदीधीमहि

दीधीने गगने भानुः, "be in things in the firmament. So may be inflected देवी * देवीतुं To shine.

190. THE few roots of this conjugation ending in उ, for the most part change that letter to औ before the persons मिप्, मिष, मिप्, तुप्, दिप्, and निप्; and to उव् before a vowel; as in the following examples:

यु० यधितुं To join, mix; to separate.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. यौनि	युतः	युयन्ति
2. योषि	युषः	युष
3. योमि	युवः	युमः

2. *The Potential.*

1. युयात्	युयानां	युयुः
2. युयाः	युयानं	युयान
3. युयां	युयाव	युयाम

3. *The Imperative.*

1. योतु	युतां	युयन्तु
2. युहि	युतं	युत
3. युवानि	युवाव	युवाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अयोत्	अयुतां	अयुवन
2. अयोः	अयुतं	अयुत
3. अयुवं	अयुव	अयुम

योनि घृतेनान्नं He mixes the rice with clarified butter.

Alter

After this example may be conjugated the following roots:

बु^{१००} बोनु To go before. बौनि रामो जरामन्धं *Rāma* goes before *Jarāmandha*.

नु^{१०१} (for गु) नोतुं or नवितुं To praise. नौनि हरिं He praises *Harī*.

सु^{१०२} (for णु) स्वावितुं To ooze, leak, run out. स्नौनि जलं पटान् Water leaks from the jar.

क्षु^{१०३} क्षावितुं To whet, sharpen. इजौनि शस्त्रं He sharpens a weapon.

शु^{१०४} सवितुं To freeze. शौनि He freezes.

सु^{१०५} (for पु) सोतुं To bring forth a child. सोनि नारो A woman brings forth.

कु^{१०६} क्योतुं To yield a certain sound. कोनि.

रु^{१०७} रोतुं To make a certain noise. रौनि.

नु^{१०८} तोतुं or तवितुं To hurt, kill. नौनि.

स्तु^{१०९} (for धु) स्तोतुं or स्तवितुं To celebrate, praise. स्तौनि He praises. In the proper form this root makes स्तुते, स्तवाते स्तवते &c.

191. OF the above roots, नु, रु, and स्तु, take also ई before a consonant distinguished by a redundant प्, such as त्रिप्, त्रिप्, त्रिप्, &c. and so have two forms, making नवीनि, रवीनि, and स्तवीनि, i.e. in third person, as well as नौनि, रौनि, and स्तौनि, &c. Some authors say that नु, included in the above, has also two forms, making both नौनि and नवीनि, &c.

192. THE root ऊर्णु Veil, cover, conceal, may also be inflected like धु, in the first three tenses; or it may change its final उ to ओ before त्रिप्, त्रिप्, त्रिप्, &c. as in the following example:

ऊर्णु

उण् ... उण्वितुं or उण्वितुं To veil, cover.

The Common Active Form.

1. Present Tense.

1. उणोति or उणोति	उणतः	उण्वन्ति
2. उणोमि or उणोमि	उणथः	उण्व
3. उणोमि or उणोमि	उणवः	उण्वमः

2. The Potential.

1. उणयान्	उणयानां	उण्युः &c.
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3. The Imperative.

1. उणोतु or उणोतु	उणतां	उण्वन्ति
2. उण्वहि	उण्वन्	उण्वन्त
3. उण्वानि	उण्वान्य	उण्वाम

4. The First Preterite.

1. ओणोत्	ओणतां	ओण्वन्
2. ओणोः	ओण्वन्	ओण्वन्
3. ओण्वि	ओण्वि	ओण्वम

The Proper Active Form.

1. Present Tense.

1. उण्वे	उण्वाने	उण्वने &c.
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2. The Potential.

1. उण्वीत	उण्वीयानां	उण्वीरन् &c.
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3. The

3. *The Imperative.*

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. उणीतां | उणीवतां | उणीवतां &c. |
|-----------|---------|-------------|

4. *The First Preterit.*

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. ओणीन | ओणीवतां | ओणीवन &c. |
|---------|---------|-----------|

198. THERE are but two roots of this conjugation ending in उ, namely, सू (for सू) and डू. The former is regularly inflected in the proper active voice only; but the latter in both. The radical उ is changed to उक् before a vowel.

सू (for सू) मवितुं or मोतुं To bring forth a child.

*Proper Active Form.*1. *Present Tense.*

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1. सूते | सुवाने | सुवने |
| 2. सूजे | सुवाये | सूध्वे |
| 3. सूध्वे | सूध्वहे | सूध्वहे |

2. *The Potential.*

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. सुवीत | सुवीयानां | सुवीरन् |
| 2. सुवीयाः | सुवीयाद्यां | सुवीष्यं |
| 3. सुवीय | सुवीयहि | सुवीमहि |

3. *The Imperative.*

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. सूतां | सुधातां | सुवतां |
| 2. सूध्व | सुधाथां | सूध्वं |
| 3. सूध्वे | सुधाध्वहे | सुधाध्वहे |

4. *The*

4. *The First Parada.*

1. असूत	असुवातां	असुवत
2. असूधाः	असुवाथां	असूथं
3. असुवि	असुवापहे	असुवामहे

Ex. With the preposition प्र For, forth, prefixed. प्रसूते देवकी कृष्णं
Dīvadī brings forth Krishna.

ब्रू ^{२०२} वक्तुं To say, speak, tell.

This is a defective verb, wanting the infinitive, and the last six tenses in each active form; which, however, are supplied from those of the root वृक् वक्तुं To speak, of the same conjugation, q. v. It requires the insertion of ई before the terminations तिप्, मिप्, भिप्, तुप्, दिप्, and सिप्, (p. 126,) in which persons, and the third persons of the imperative, the उ is first changed to ओ, and then to अच् by r. 5. p. 19; but before other persons beginning with a vowel, the radical उ becomes उच्.

Common Active Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. ब्रूयति	ब्रूतः	ब्रुवन्ति
2. ब्रूयामि	ब्रूथः	ब्रूथ
3. ब्रूयामि	ब्रूवः	ब्रूमः

Sometimes आह, inflected with the first five signs of the fifth tense common form, is substituted for ब्रू with a present signification, wherein the ह is changed to न् before the व् of the second person singular, thus making, 1. आह, आहतुः, आहुः; 2. आन्थ, आहधुः; as well as 1. ब्रूयति, ब्रूतः, ब्रुवन्ति; 2. ब्रूयामि, ब्रूथः.

2. *The Potential.*

1. वृयान्	वृयानां	वृयुः &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. व्रवीतु	व्रतां	वृषन्तु
2. व्रहि	व्रतं	व्रत
3. व्रवाणि	व्रवाव	व्रवाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अव्रवीत्	अव्रुतां	अवृषन्
2. अव्रवीः	अव्रुतं	अव्रुत
3. अव्रुव	अव्रुव	अव्रुम

The Proper Active Form.

वृ, in the *proper* active voice, is regularly conjugated like वृते &c. throughout the first four tenses; as वृते, वृवाने, वृवस्ते, &c.

194. THERE is but one root of this conjugation in वृ, namely जागृ Awake, which is thus inflected in the *common* form.

जागृ = जागरितुं To awake. (intrins.)

The radical final वृ is changed to अर् before every termination of the first four tenses beginning with a consonant, and distinguished, in the technical scheme, by a fervile प्, such as निप्, मिप्, &c. but before a vowel it is convertible into र्. This being a reduplicated verb, drops the radical in the persons अग्नि and अन्तु, and makes ऊः, instead of अन्, in the first person plural of the fourth tense. In the first and second persons

persons singular of the future tense, ॐ having been changed to अरु, by the former part of this rule, requires that the न् and ः of these terminations be dropped; after which the final र् is changed to ः by rule 38. p. 29.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. जागर्ति	जागृतः	जागर्ति
2. जागर्षि	जागृषः	जागृष
3. जागर्षि	जागृषः	जागृषः

2. *The Potential.*

1. जाग्यात्	जाग्यानां	जाग्युः
2. जाग्याः	जाग्यातं	जाग्यात
3. जाग्यां	जाग्याव	जाग्याम

3. *The Imperative.*

1. जागर्तु	जागृतां	जागृतु
2. जागृहि	जागृतं	जागृत
3. जाग्राणि	जाग्राव	जाग्रात

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अजागः	अजागृतां	अजागरुः
2. अजागः	अजागृतं	अजागृत
3. अजागरं	अजागृव	अजागृम

Obs. There are no roots of the second conjugation terminating in any other vowels.

Verbs of the Second Conjugation ending in Consonants.

अद् अतुं To eat.

The final *इ* of this root is changed to *त्* before the *न्*, *श्*, and *स्* of the terminations, by the following rule:

195. THE final of a root being any consonant but a semi-vowel, a nasal, or *ह*, is changed to the first letter of one of the five series of consonants, namely, *क्*, *च्*, *ट्*, *त्*, or *प्*, when followed by the first or second letter of a series, or *श्*, *श्*, or *स्*.

*Common Form.**1. Present Tense.*

1. अति	अतः	अदन्ति
2. अत्ति	अत्थः	अत्थ
3. अति	अदः	अदः

2. The Potential.

1. अद्यात्	अद्यात्	अद्युः &c.
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3. The Imperative.

The *हि* of this tense is changed to *धि*, when immediately preceded by any consonant, but a semi-vowel, a nasal, or *ह*.

1. अतु	अतां	अदन्तु
2. अत्ति	अतं	अत
3. अदति	अदाव	अदाम

4. The First Preterit

The first and second persons singular require *अ* before the terminations.

1. आदत्	आतां	आदन्
2. आदः	आतं	आत
3. आदं	आद	आद

196. THE following five roots, from the first called रुद०, namely, रुद्, रोदितुं To weep; स्वप्, (for प्वप्), स्वप्नुं To sleep, स्वप्निमिन्धो हरिः Hari sleeps upon the ocean; अन्, अनितुं To breathe, live; श्वम्, श्वमितुं To breathe; and जश्, जश्नितुं To eat, to laugh, require the insertion of इ before every termination of the first four tenses, beginning with a consonant, except it be य्. Before न् and ः (दिप् and मिप्), they take अ or ई.

रुद् ^{अ०} रोदितुं To weep.

1. *Present Tense.*

The penultimate उ is changed to ओ before every termination which, in the technical scheme, is distinguished by a ferrile पृ. r. 196. p. 174

1. रोदिनि	रुदितः	रुदन्नि
2. रोदिमि	रुदियः	रुदिष्य
3. रोदिभि	रुदिवः	रुदिम

2. *The Potential.*

1. रुद्यान्	रुद्यानां	रुद्युः &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. रोदिनु	रुदितां	रुदन्तु
2. रुदिहि	रुदितं	रुदित
3. रोदानि	रोदाव	रोदाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अरोदत् or दीत्	अरुदितां	अरुदन्
2. अरोदः or दीः	अरुदितं	अरुदित
3. अरोदं	अरुदिव	अरुदिम

After this example may be inflected स्वप्, जन्, श्वस्, and जश्, as above: but जश् drops the nasal in अग्नि and अन्तु, making in those persons अश्नि and अश्नु. It also makes अज्जु: instead of अज्जन् in the first person plural of the fourth tense, being classed among reduplicated roots.

विद् ²⁰ पेदिनुं To know.

196. A ROOT of the second conjugation, having for its penultimate vowel इ, ऊ, or ऋ, not followed by a double consonant, so as to make a long syllable by position, shall be converted into ए, ओ, or अरु, before every termination, which, in the technical scheme, is distinguished by a fervile प्, such as निप्, सिप्, &c.

1. Present Tense.

1. वेत्ति	वित्तिः	पिदिन्ति
2. वेत्सि	वित्थः	वित्थ
3. वेत्ति	विदः	विदः

This verb may also be inflected with the terminations of the fifth tense, common form, and be used with a prefix signification: as,

1. वेद	विदनुः	विदुः
2. वेत्थः	विदथुः	विद
3. वेद	विद	विद

2. The Potential.

1. विद्यान्	विद्यानां	विद्युः &c.
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3. The

3. *The Imperative.*

1. वेत्तु	विमां	विदन्तु
2. विद्धि	विमे	वित
3. वेदानि	वेदाय	वेदाम

This tense may also occasionally be formed by joining to the root the affix आ, so as to make विदां, and conjugating it with the imperative of the auxiliary कर्त्तुं To do, in the manner following:

1. विदां करोतु	विदां कुरुतां	विदां कुर्वन्तु
2. विदां कुरु	विदां कुरुतं	विदां कुरुत
3. विदां करवाणि	विदां करवाय	विदां करवाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

197. THE दिप् and सिप्, or signs of the first and second persons of the first preterit, are generally dropped when immediately preceded by a consonant; and if that consonant be द् or ध्, it may be changed to ड्, and ultimately to ङ्, in सिप्.

198. ROOTS in आ, with विद् Know, and द्विष् Hate, make ऊः, as well as अन्, in the first preterit.

1. अवेत्	अवितां	अविदन् or अविदुः
2. अवेत् or अवेः	अविनं	अवित
3. अवेदं	अविद्व	अविम

हन् १० हन्तु To smite, slay, kill.

199. THE root हन् drops its vowel, and changes ह to घ, before a vowel, provided the technical termination be not furnished with a fervile प्. It also loses the nasal before any consonant but a nasal, a semivowel, or ह, if the termination do not contain a fervile प्.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. हन्मि	हतः	लन्मि
2. हंसि	हवः	हव
3. हन्मि	हन्तः	हन्तः

2. *The Potential.*

1. हन्यान्	हन्यानां	हन्युः &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

200. हन् makes अहि in the second person singular.

1. हन्तु	हतां	लन्तु
2. अहि	हतं	हत
3. हनानि	हनाव	हनाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

See rule 197. p. 175.

1. अहन्	अहतां	अलन्
2. अहन्	अहतं	अहत
3. अहन्	अहन्तः	अहन्तः

मृज् माज्जितुं or मृदु To sweep, wipe, clean.

201. THE vowel of मृज् becomes आर् before every termination containing a servile प्र्; and before such as have not प्र्, and begin with a vowel, it is optional.

202. THE ज् of मृज् is changed to प्र्, before the consonant of any termination, except it be a semi-vowel, a nasal, or ह्; which प्र्, being a cerebral, causes त्, थ्, to be changed to ट्, ठ्. प्र् before स् becomes क्, and स् following क् becomes व्. प्र्, at the end of a complete word, becomes इ or ष; and before धि, substituted for the हि of the imperative by rule 195. p. 172, it is changed to इ, and धि to ढि.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. माह्ति	मृष्टः	माज्जित्ति or मृजन्ति
2. माहि	मृष्टः	मृष्ट
3. माज्जि	मृज्यः	मृज्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1. मृज्यात्	मृज्यातां	मृज्युः &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. माह्ति	मृष्टां	माज्जितु or मृजन्तु
2. मृद्वि	मृष्टं	मृष्ट
3. माज्जानि	माज्जीष	माज्जीम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अमाह् or अमाह् अमृष्टां	अमाज्जिन् or अमृजन्
2. अमाह् or अमाह् अमृष्टं	अमृष्ट
3. अमृजं	अमृज्म

वच् वक्तुं To speak.

2003. THE final of a verbal root being a palatal, is changed to a guttural before any consonant, but a semivowel, a nasal, or ह्, and when it stands alone. According to this rule च् occasionally becomes क् and ग् in this examples.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. वक्ति	वक्तः	caret.
2. वक्षि	वक्ष्यः	वक्ष्य
3. वक्तिम	वक्ष्यः	वक्ष्यमः

2. *The Potential.*

1. वक्ष्यान्	वक्ष्यातां	वक्ष्युः &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. वक्तु	वक्तां	caret.
2. वक्षि	वक्ते	वक्त
3. वक्ष्यानि	वक्षाव	वक्ष्याम

4. *The First Preterit.*

See rule 157. p. 175.

1. अवग or अवक्	अवक्तां	अवचन्
2. अवग or अवक्	अवक्ते	अवक्त
3. अवचं	अवक्व	अवक्षम

चकास् २० चकानिन् To shine.

804. A ROOT being of the double, or reduplicated species, drops the nasal in अन्ति and अन्तु, and अन् is changed to डः.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. चकास्ति चकास्तः चकासति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. चकास्यान् चकास्यानां चकास्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

A radical final म् is either dropped, or changed to ह्, in the second person singular.

1. चकास्तु	चकास्तां	चकासतु
2. चकाडि or चकाधि	चकास्तां	चकास्त
3. चकासानि	चकासाव	चकासाय

4. *The First Preterit.*

A final म् is changed to न् in the first and second persons singular, or to ः in the second person singular.

1. अचकात्	अचकास्तां	अचकासुः
2. अचकाः or अचकात्	अचकास्तं	अचकास्त
3. अचकासं	अचकासु	अचकास्म

शाम् २० शामिन् To govern.

This root also drops the nasal of अन्ति and अन्तु, and substitutes डः for अन्, in the first person plural of the fourth tense.

The

The radical आ is changed to इ before the consonant of a termination, not distinguished by a redundant ए, a semivowel, a nasal, or ह. After इ the radical स is changed to म्, and consequently the dental consonants of the terminations are changed to their corresponding cerebrals.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. शास्ति	शिष्टः	शाम्ति
2. शास्ति	शिष्टः	शिष्टः
3. शास्ति	शास्वः	शाम्स्वः

2. *The Potential.*

1. शास्यात्	शास्यातां	शास्युः &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

The radical म् is dropped in the second person singular, by rule 204, p. 179.

1. शास्तु	शिष्टां	शाम्तु
2. शाधि	शिष्टं	शिष्ट
3. शामानि	शामाव	शामाम्

4. *The First Preterit.*

See rule 197, p. 175, and rule 204, p. 179.

1. अशान्	अशिष्टां	अशानुः
2. अशान्	अशिष्टं	अशिष्ट
3. अशामं	अशाम्व	अशाम्म

Obs. With the preposition आ prefixed, शाम् means to hope or long for, and is then inflected in the proper active form; as मोक्षमाशास्ते मुनिः The faint hopes for salvation.

यश् -- यश्निन् To will, want, desire.

206. ROOTS ending in श् or छ्, change those letters to ष् before any consonant but a semi-vowel, a nasal, or ह्.

207. THE ष् of वश् is changed to उ before any terminations not distinguished by a fervile प्.

1. *The Present Tense.*

1. वष्टि	उष्टः	उश्न्ति
2. वक्षि	उष्टः	उष्ट
3. वक्षि	उष्यः	उष्य

2. *The Potential.*

1. उश्यात्	उश्यानां	उष्युः &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. वष्टु	उष्टां	उशन्तु
2. उष्टि	उष्टे	उष्ट
3. वशानि	वशाव	वशाम्

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अवद	ओष्टां	ओशन्
2. अवद	ओष्टं	ओष्ट
3. अवशं	ओष्व	ओष्व

द्विष् ^{acc.} द्वेष्टुं To hate.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. द्वेष्टि द्विष्टः द्विषन्ति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. द्विषान् द्विषातां द्विष्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. द्वेष्टु द्विष्टां द्विषन्तु &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अद्वेष्ट अद्विष्टां अद्विषन् or अद्विषुः &c.

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. द्विष्टे द्विषाते द्विषाते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. द्विषीत द्विषीयतां द्विषीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. द्विष्टां द्विषातां द्विषतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अद्विष्ट अद्विषातां अद्विषत &c.

चक्ष् २२. ख्यानुं or क्ष्यानुं To speak, say, tell.

२०८. THIS root is defective in most persons of the last six tenses, which, however, are supplied from those of ख्या and वक्ष्.

२०९. THE radical क् of चक्ष् is dropped before any consonant of the five series, except a nasal.

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

१. चक्षे	चक्षाने	चक्षते
२. चक्षे	चक्षामहे	चक्षुः
३. चक्षे	चक्ष्वहे	चक्ष्महे

2. *The Potential.*

१. चक्षीत	चक्षीयानां	चक्षीरन् &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

१. चक्षी	चक्षानां	चक्षतां
२. चक्ष्व	चक्षामां	चक्षुः
३. चक्षे	चक्षामहे	चक्षामहे

4. *The First Preterit.*

१. अचक्ष	अचक्षानां	अचक्षन्
२. अचक्षाः	अचक्षामां	अचक्षुः
३. अचक्षि	अचक्ष्वहे	अचक्ष्महे

सम् ^{१५५} (for षम्), सम्भितुं To sleep, repose.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. सम्भि	सम्भितः	सम्भिति
2. सम्भि	सम्भ्यः	सम्भ्य
3. सम्भि	सम्भ्यः	सम्भ्यः

2. *The Potential.*

1. सम्भ्यान्	सम्भ्यान्	सम्भ्युः &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

The final म् is dropped before धि in the second person singular, by rule 204 p. 179.

1. सम्भ्यु	सम्भ्या	सम्भ्यन्तु
2. सम्भि	सम्भ्यं	सम्भ्य
3. सम्भ्यानि	सम्भ्याव	सम्भ्याम

4. *The First Preterit.*

See rule 197. p. 180, and rule 204. p. 179.

1. असम्भ्य	असम्भ्या	असम्भ्यन्
2. असम्भ्यः or असम्भ्यन्	असम्भ्यं	असम्भ्य
3. असम्भ्यं	असम्भ्य	असम्भ्य

आम् ^{१५६} आम्भितुं To sit.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. आम्भि	आम्भितः	आम्भिते
2. आम्भि	आम्भ्यः	आम्भ्ये
3. आम्भि	आम्भ्यः	आम्भ्ये

2. *The*

2. *The Potential*

1. आसीत्	आसीयात्	आसीरन्
2. आसीथाः	आसीयाथां	आसीध्वं
3. आसीथ	आसीथहि	आसीमहि

3. *The Imperative*

1. आस्तां	आमातां	आमतां
2. आस्य	आमाथां	आध्वं
3. आसे	आमाथहे	आमासहे

4. *The First Preterit*

1. आस्त	आमाता	आमत
2. आस्ताः	आमाथां	आध्वं
3. आसि	आस्यहि	आस्महि

वृत् १३. वस्तुं To cover, spread over.

1. *Present Tense*

1. वसो	वसाते	वसते &c.
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2. *The Potential*

1. वसीत्	वसीयात्	वसीरन् &c.
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3. *The Imperative*

1. वसतां	वसातां	वसतां &c.
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4. *The First Preterit*

1. अवस्त	अवसातां	अवन्त &c.
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अस् = अस्तु To be.

216. This, the proper verb substantive of very general use, is somewhat irregular, and wants several tenses, which are supplied by those of भू = Be, become.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	अस्ति	स्तः	मस्ति
2.	असि	स्थः	स्थ
3.	अस्मि	स्वः	स्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	स्यात्	स्यातां	स्युः
2.	स्याः	स्यान्	स्यात
3.	स्याम	स्याव	स्याम

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	अस्तु	स्तां	मस्तु
2.	एधि	स्तं	स्त
3.	अमाति	अमाव	अमात

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	आसीन्	आस्तां	आमन्
2.	आसीः	आस्त्वं	आस्त्
3.	आसि	आस्व	आस्म

This verb owns but one tense more, which is the third preterit; and this is never used but as an auxiliary, in composition with a peculiar formation

formation of such verbs as reject the regular inflection of that tense; as in the instance of क्वास्वामिस् He did, made, or performed, composed of कृत्स्वामि and आस्.

1. आम्	आमन्तुः	आमः
2. आमिथ	आमन्थुः	आम
3. आम	आमिव	आमिम

When अस् is preceded by the prepositions व्यति, it may be used in the proper active form, as follows. After the इ of a preposition, the radical स् is changed to ष before a vowel or स्.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. व्यति स्ने	षते	षते
2. मे	षाथे	षे
3. हे	स्वहे	स्महे

2. *The Potential.*

1. व्यति षीत	षीयतां	षीरन्
2. षीथाः	षीयाथां	षीद्वं
3. षीय	षीयहि	षीमहि

3. *The Imperative.*

1. व्यति स्तां	षातां	षत
2. स्व	षाथां	ष्वं
3. मे	मावहे	मावहे

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. व्यत्यास्त	व्यत्यासातां	व्यत्यामत
2. व्यत्यास्थाः	व्यत्यासाथां	व्यत्याद्वं
3. व्यत्यामि	व्यत्यास्यहि	व्यत्यास्महि

The second *metre*; *proper active voice*, is occasionally used as an auxiliary, with a passive sense, in construction with certain verbs, which being defective in that tense, assume a kind of substantive form, and, as before observed, are made to terminate in आं; as in कारयामासे He was made, or (passively) making.

5. *The Second Preterit.*

1. आमे	आमते	आमिरे
2. आमिषे	आमाधे	आमिदे
3. आमे	आमिबहे	आमिम्हे

ईड् = ईडितुं To praise.

211. THE roots ईड् Praise, ईश् Rule, and जन Generate, require the interpolation of इ before म्, and the ध्व of a termination in the first four tenses of the proper active voice.

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. ईदटे	ईडाने	ईडने
2. ईडिषे	ईडाधे	ईडिध्वे
3. ईडे	ईडबहे	ईडम्हे

2. *The Potential.*

1. ईडील	ईडोयानां	ईडीरन् &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. ईदतां	ईडानां	ईडतां
2. ईडिध्व	ईडाथां	ईडिध्वं
3. ईडे	ईडावहे	ईडामहे

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. ऐदट	ऐजानां	ऐजत
2. ऐदटाः	ऐजायां	ऐदं or ऐजिध्वं
3. ऐडि	ऐडिहि	ऐडमहि

ईश् ^{२२} ईष्टुं To rule.

See rule 206. p. 181.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. ईषे	ईशाने	ईशने
2. ईशिषे	ईशाषे	ईशिषे
3. ईशे	ईश्वहे	ईश्वहे

2. *The Potential.*

1. ईशीत	ईशीयानां	ईशीरन् &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. ईषां	ईशावां	ईशानां
2. ईशिष्व	ईशाषां	ईशिष्व
3. ईशे	ईश्वहे	ईश्वहे

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. ऐष	ऐशानां	ऐशत
2. ऐषाः	ऐशायां	ऐशिध्वं or ऐडं
3. ऐषि	ऐष्वहि	ऐश्वहि

दृश् ^{acc.} दृष्टुं To move, shake.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. दृते	दृशते	दृशते
2. दृष्वे	दृशथे	दृश्वे
3. दृरे	दृशहे	दृमहे

2. *The Potential.*

1. दृरीत	दृरीयानां	दृरीरन् &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. दृतां	दृशतां	दृशतां
2. दृष्व	दृशवां	दृष्व
3. दृरे	दृशन्हे	दृशमहे

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. दृत्	दृशतां	दृशत
2. दृष्टाः	दृशथां	दृष्ट्व
3. दृरि	दृशहे	दृमहि

दृह ^{acc.} दृष्टुं To milk.

The following general rules are applicable to this verb.

212. THE final of a verbal root, whose initial is दृ, being ह, is changed to वृ (and ultimately to ग), and before ह् to क्, followed by any consonant of a termination, except a semivowel, a nasal, or ह; also when alone at the end of a word.

213. THE

213. THE ण् or झ् of a termination, is changed to ध्, after घ्, झ्, ङ्, ध्, or भ्.

214. THE झ् of a termination, preceded by क्, is changed to ष्; and of क् and ष् is formed the compound झ्.

215. THE initial of a root, whose final is ञ्, ङ्, ध्, घ्, or भ्, being ड्, ढ्, ग्, or ब्, shall be changed to ढ्, ध्, घ्, or भ्, before those terminations which begin with स् or श्व्, or a blank.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

The radical ड् is changed to ओ in every person, which in the technical scheme is distinguished by a servile प्.

1. दोग्धि	दुग्धः	दुहन्ति
2. धोसि	दुग्धः	दुग्ध
3. दोसि	दुह	दुसः

2. *The Potential.*

1. दुक्षान्	दुक्षानां	दुक्षुः &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

The हि of this tense is changed to धि after a consonant.

1. दोग्धु	दुग्धां	दुहन्तु
2. दुग्धि	दुग्धं	दुग्ध
3. दोहानि	दोहाव	दोहाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

The figs of the first and second persons singular of this tense, are dropped after a consonant.

1. अदोक्

1. अदोक्	अदुग्धां	अदुहन्
2. अधोक्	अदुग्धं	अदुग्ध
3. अदुह	अदुहु	अदुल

*Proper Form.**1. Present Tense.*

1. द्रुग्धे	द्रुहाने	द्रुहते
2. धुक्षे	द्रुहाथे	धुग्ध्वे
3. द्रुहे	द्रुहरे	द्रुलहे

2. The Potential.

1. द्रुहानि	द्रुहीयानां	द्रुहीरन् &c.
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3. The Imperative.

1. द्रुग्धां	द्रुहानां	द्रुहन्तां
2. धुस्व	द्रुहाथां	धुग्ध्वं
3. द्रुहे	द्रुहावहे	द्रुहामहे

4. The First Preterit

1. अदुग्धं or अधुक्षन् अधुक्षानां	अधुक्षन्त
2. अधुस्व	अधुक्षाथां अधुग्ध्वं
3. अधुह	अधुहन्त अधुमहि

After this example may be conjugated the root दिह ^{२०} Smear, plaster, in the common form only. Ex. देग्धि देहं प्लेन He smears the body with oiled butter.

लिह

लिङ् लोडुं To lick.

216. A final ङ् is changed to ञ् before the consonant of a termination, not being a semivowel, a nasal, or ङ्, provided the initial of the root be not ङ्. See rule 212, p. 190. Before ङ् the ञ् is made ञ्, and the न् becomes ण्.

217. AFTER ङ् the initial न्, ष्, and ध् of the terminations are dropped, and the radical vowel made long.

The Common Form.

1. Present Tense.

1. लेडि	लीडः	लिङ्गिन्
2. लेक्षि	लीक्षः	लीक्ष
3. लेषि	लीषः	लीषः

2. The Potential.

1. लिङ्गान्	लिङ्गानां	लिङ्गः
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3. The Imperative.

1. लेडु	लीडां	लिङ्गन्
2. लीडि	लीडं	लीड
3. लेहानि	लेहाय	लेहाम

4. The First Preterit.

1. अलेह	अलीडां	अलिङ्गन्
2. अलेह	अलीडं	अलीड
3. अलिङ्ग	अलिङ्ग	अलिङ्ग

C c

The

*The Proper Form.**1. Present Tense.*

1. लीडे	लिहाने	लिहन्ने
2. लिसे	लिहाथे	लीदे
3. लिहे	लिहहे	लिहहे

2. The Potential.

1. लिहान	लिहोयानां	लिहीरन्
2. लिहाथाः	लिहायाथां	लिहीध्वं
3. लिहोय	लिहोवहि	लिहीमहि

3. The Imperative.

1. लीढां	लिहानां	लिहन्तां
2. लिख्व	लिहाथां	लीडं
3. लिहे	लिहावहे	लिहामहे

4. The First Preterit.

1. अलीढ	अलिहानां	अलिहन्त
2. अलीढाः	अलिहाथां	अलिडं
3. अलिहि	अलिहहि	अलिमहि

लिसि^{२०} (for णिसि), निमिनुं To kiss.

218. ROOTS of every conjugation, which in the popular lists are distinguished by a servile इ, assume a nasal after the radical vowel, in affixing the terminations. See rule 161. p. 130

1. Present

1. *Present Tense.*

1. निम्ने निम्नाने निम्नो &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. निमीन निमीयातां निमीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. निम्तां निम्तातां निम्तां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अनिस्त अनिस्तातां अनिस्त &c.

कस्ति १२. कस्मिन् To go, to govern, rule.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. कस्ते कस्माने कस्ते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. कस्मीन कस्मीयातां कस्मीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. कस्तां कस्तातां कस्तां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अकस्त अकस्तातां अकस्त &c.

Obs. Some authors give this verb without the nasal, making कस्ते &c. and others use क्स् for क्स्, without the nasal.

निजि

निजि १०० (for निजि), निजितुं To make clean.

219. THE final of a root being a palatal, except श्र , is changed to क् , when immediately followed by any consonant, but a femivowel, a nasal, or ह .

1. *Present Tense.*

1. निजे	निजाने	निजने
2. निसे	निजाधे	निग्धे
3. निजे	निज्जसे	निज्जने

2. *The Potential.*

1. निजान	निजीयानां	निजीरन् &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. नितां	निजानां	निजतां &c.
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4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अनिज	अनिजानां	अनिजन् &c.
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1. शिजि १०० शिजितुं To make an indistinct sound.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. शिजे	शिजाने	शिजने &c.
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2. *The Potential.*

1. शिजान	शिजीयानां	शिजीरन् &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. शितां	शिजानां	शिजतां &c.
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4. *The*

3. *The First Preterit.*

1. अशिञ्ज् अशिञ्जानां अशिञ्जन् &c.

Some authors include पिडि ²² Tinge, as a verb of the second conjugation, and inflect it like शिञि.

वृज् ²³ वृजिर्तु To quit, leave, forsake.1. *Present Tense.*

1. वृजे वृजाने वृजन्ते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. वृजीत वृजीयानां वृजीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. वृतां वृजानां वृजतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अवृत्त अवृजानां अवृजन्त &c.

पृच् ²⁴ Mix, mingle.1. *Present Tense.*

1. पृक्ते पृचाने पृचन्ते &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. पृचीत पृचीयानां पृचीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. पृमां पृचानां पृचतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अपृत्त अपृचानां अपृचन्त &c.

Obs. There are but few, if any, more roots of the second conjugation.

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

220. THE third conjugation of verbs, from the first in the list, which is हु, called जुहोत्यादि, or, more properly, हुनादि, consists of about twenty roots. Its distinctive character is the reduplication of the first radical syllable in the first four tenses, and, like the second, its not requiring अ and आ before certain persons of those tenses. In page 128, rule 158, it may be seen what changes are necessary to be made in the consonant and vowel of reduplication.

Verbs of the third Conjugation ending in Powels.

हु =c हेतुं To sacrifice.

Common Form.

Roots, which are reduplicated drop the nasal in such persons as begin with अन्तु, as जन्ति, जन्ते, जन्तु &c.

1. Present Tense.

1. जुहोति	जुहूतः	जुहूति
2. जुहोषि	जुहूष्यः	जुहूष्य
3. जुहोमि	जुहूवः	जुहूमः

221. SOMETIMES the radical final उ is dropped before वः and मः, as जुहूः and जुहूः, as well as जुहूवः and जुहूमः.

2. The Potential.

1. जुहूयात्	जुहूयातां	जुहूयुः
2. जुहूयाः	जुहूयावं	जुहूयान्
3. जुहूयाम्	जुहूयाव	जुहूयाम्

3. The

3. *The Imperative.*

In the second person singular, *धि* is substituted for *हि* after *हु*.

1. जुहोतु	जुहतां	जुहतु
2. जुहधि	जुहन्	जुहन्
3. जुह्वानि	जुह्वाच	जुह्वाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

222. ROOTS which are reduplicated, substitute *उः* for *अन्* in the first person plural of the fourth tense.

1. अजुहोत्	अजुहतां	अजुहवुः
2. अजुहोः	अजुहन्	अजुहन्
3. अजुह्वं	अजुह्व	अजुह्वम

हा^{२२२} हातुं To go.

223. IN doubling the root, a short vowel is placed for a long, by rule 158. p. 128, and in conjugating *भृ* Support, *पृ* Fill, and *मृ* Move, हा^{२२३} Go, and मा^{२२४} Measure, a short *इ* is substituted for the original vowels, making the reduplicated syllables of these roots, बि, पि, इ, जि, and मि.

*Proper Form.*1. *The Present Tense.*

224. The final vowel of a reduplicated root being *आ*, is dropped, in the first four tenses, before the vowel of a termination, not distinguished by a servile *प्*; and before a consonant not so distinguished, *इ* is substituted for such *आ*.

1. जिहते	जिहते	जिहते &c.
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2. *The Potential.*

2. जिहीत जिहीयातां जिहीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

3. जिहीतां जिहीतां जिहीतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

4. अजिहीत अजिहीतां अजिहीत &c.

भू २२२ भर्तुं To support, maintain.

Common Forms.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. बिभर्ति बिभर्तः बिभर्त &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. बिभ्र्यान् बिभ्र्यातां बिभ्र्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. बिभर्तु बिभर्तां बिभर्तु &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

२२४ AFTER a consonant, the दिप् and निप् of this tense are dropped. Thus the ऋ of भू having been changed to अर्, before the signs of those persons, the र्, becoming a final, is changed toः by the rules of orthography.

1. अबिभः	अबिभृतां	अबिभर्तः
2. अबिभः	अबिभर्त	अबिभर्त
3. अबिभर्त	अबिभृव	अबिभृव

पृ०-पनुं To fill, to nourish.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. पिपति पिपतः पिपति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. पिपयान् पिपयाना पिपयुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. पिपतु पिपतां पिपतु &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

2. अपिपः अपिपतां अपिपुः &c.

Obs. According to some authors, पृ may be occasionally changed to पूर before a consonant, and to पू before a vowel; but this is not admitted in those persons distinguished by a fervile पृ. In some lists, this root is written with a long ऋ, thus पृ.

अ०-अनुं To go, move.

226. THE root अ०, in the reduplication, makes इ by rule 158, p. 129. to which अ is added, to fill the hiatus.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. इयति इयतः इयति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. इयान् इयाना इयुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. इयतु इयतां इयतु &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. ऐयः ऐयतां ऐयुः &c.

D d

मा

मा २२ मातुं To measure.

Proceed according to the foregoing rules.

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. मीमेते मीमाने मीमने &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. मीमीत मीमीषानां मीमीरन् &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1. मीमीतां मीमानां मीमतां &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अमीमीत अमीमातां अमीमत &c.

हा २२ हानुं To quit, leave, forsake.

227. THE reduplicated syllable of हा, when it signifies quit, leave, forsake, is अ ja. See rule 158. p. 129.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. अहानि अहीनः अहति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

228. THE root हा, signifying quit, leave, forsake, drops its आ before the terminations यत्, यातां, युः, &c. So do दा Give, and धा Keep.

1. जहान् जहानां जह्युः &c.

3. *The*

3. *The Imperative.*

229. हा Quā, &c. makes अहिहि; or अहीहि in the second person singular of the imperative.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|------|
| 1. जहानु | अहीतां | अहनु |
| 2. अहिहि or अहीहि &c. | | &c. |

4. *The First Preterit.*

230. THE आ of हा is dropped before अ, the sign of the first person plural of the first preterit.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. अजहान् | अजहीतां | अजहुः &c. |
|-----------|---------|-----------|

दा ²²⁷ दानुं To give.

231. THE reduplicated syllable of दा is द द्वा.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

232. THE आ of दा Give, and धा Keep, is lost before each person of the first four tenses as are not distinguished by a सर्विष्.

- | | | |
|----------|-------|------|
| 1. ददति | दतः | ददति |
| 2. ददामि | दत्थः | दत्थ |
| 3. ददामि | ददः | ददः |

2. *The Potential.*

- | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. दद्यात् | दद्यातां | दद्युः &c. |
|------------|----------|------------|

3. *The Imperative.*

233. दा Give, and धा Keep, drop the reduplication, and change आ to ए before हि, the sign of the second person singular of the imperative, common form.

1. ददानु

1. ददातु	दत्तां	ददतु
2. देहि	दत्तं	दत्त
3. ददानि	ददाव	ददाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अददात्	अदत्तां	अदद्युः
2. अददाः	अदत्तं	अदत्त
3. अददां	अदद्व	अदद्व

*Proper Form.*1. *Present Tense.*

1. दत्ते	ददाते	ददते &c.
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2. *The Potential.*

1. ददीत	ददीयानां	ददीरन् &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. दत्ता	ददातां	ददतां &c.
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4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अदत्त	अददातां	अददत्त &c.
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धा धातुं To keep, guard, preserve.

284. THE इ of the reduplicated syllable of धा is changed to धृ before any consonant, but a semi-vowel, a nasal, or ह, provided the termination be not distinguished by a servile प्.

Common

*Common Form.*1. *Present Tense.*

1. दधाति	धत्तः	दधति
2. दधामि	धन्वः	दन्व
3. दधामि	दध्वः	मध्वः

2. *The Potential.*

1. दध्यात्	दध्यतां	दध्नुः &c.
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3. *The Imperative.*

The radical *आ* is changed to *ए*, and the reduplicate omitted in हि.
See rule 239, p. 209.

1. दधतु	धत्तां	दधतु
2. धेहि	धत्तं	धत्त
3. दधानि	दधाव	दधाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अदधान्	अधत्तां	अदधुः
2. अदधाः	अधत्तं	अधत्त
3. अदधां	अदध्व	अदध्व

*Proper Form.*1. *Present Tense.*

1. धने	दधाने	दधते &c.
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The other tenses are equally regular.

भी ^{२०} भेनुं To fear, be afraid.

२१५. भी Fear, may occasionally substitute इ for ई before the consonant of a termination not distinguished by a servile पू.

Common Form.

1. Present Tense.

1. विभेति विभीतः or विभितः विभ्यति &c.

2. The Potential.

1. विभीयात् विभीयानां विभीयुः
or विभियात् विभियानां विभियुः &c.

3. The Imperative.

1. विभेतु विभीतां or विभिनां विभ्यतु.

4. The First Preterit

1. अविभत् अविभीतां or अविभिनां अविभ्युः &c.

२१६. ह्री ^{२०} हेनुं To be ashamed, is inflected like भी Fear, except that it does not sometimes admit of इ for ई in certain persons. Ex. जिहेति यवन नेवया द्विजः A Brahman is ashamed of the services of the Yavanas.

घृ ^{२०} घरितुं To leak, to shine.

1. *Present Tense.* जिघर्ति जिघृतः जिघ्रति &c.

2. *The Potential.* जिघ्र्यात् जिघ्र्यानां जिघ्र्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.* जिघ्रतु जिघ्रतां जिघ्रतु &c.

4. *The First Preterit.* अजिघः अजिघतां अजिघुः &c.

हृ ३० हर्तुं To force, seize, ravish.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. <i>Present Tense.</i> | जिहति | जिह्नः | जिह्नत &c. |
| 2. <i>The Potential.</i> | जिह्यान् | जिह्यातां | जिह्युः &c. |
| 3. <i>The Imperative.</i> | जिह्व | जिह्वां | जिह्वतु &c. |
| 4. <i>The First Pret.</i> | अजिहः | अजिहतां | अजिह्वुः &c. |

Ex. जिहति पर नारो दुष्टः A wicked man forces another's wife.

सृ २० सृज् To go.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. <i>Present Tense.</i> | सिमति | सिमन्तः | सिमन्ति &c. |
| 2. <i>The Potential.</i> | सिम्यान् | सिम्यातां | सिम्युः &c. |
| 3. <i>The Imperative.</i> | सिमर्तु | सिमतां | सिमन्तु &c. |
| 4. <i>The First Pret.</i> | असिमः | असिमतां | असिम्युः &c. |

Verbs of the third Conjugation ending in Consonants.

२३७. THE roots विज्, णिज्, विष्, take for their reduplicates वे, ने, वे, instead of वि, नि, वि, as they should, according to rule 158. p. 128.

विज् २०० वेजितुं To separate, investigate, examine.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1. वेधेति | वेधितः | वेधिजति |
| 2. वेधेति | वेधिवधः | वेधिवध |
| 3. वेधेति | वेधिज्वः | वेधिवधः |

2. *The*

2. *The Potential.*

1. वेविड्यान् वेविड्यातां वेविड्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

238. ROOTS, in their reduplicated state, do not require their penultimate vowel to be altered before the vowel of a termination, although distinguished by a servile ॡ.*

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. वेवेत्तु | वेवित्तां | वेविजतु |
| 2. वेविन्धि | वेवित्तां | वेवित्त |
| *3. वेविजानि | वेविजाव | वेविजाम |

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अवेवेक् अवेवित्तां अवेविजुः &c.

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.* वेवित्ते, वेविजाने, वेविजत &c.

Ex. वेवेत्ति or वेवित्ते देहादात्मानं विवेकेन By abstract contemplation he separates the soul from the body.

निज् &c. (for णिज्), नेजितुं To clean, purify.

Common Form.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. <i>Present Tense.</i> | नेनेत्ति | नेनित्ताः | नेनिजति &c. |
| 2. <i>The Potential.</i> | नेनिड्यान् | नेनिड्यातां | नेनिड्युः &c. |
| 3. <i>The Imperative.</i> | नेनेत्तु | नेनित्तां | नेनिजतु &c. |
| 4. <i>The First Pret.</i> | अनेनेक् | अनेनित्तां | अनेनिजुः &c. |

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.* नेनित्ते &c. The other three tenses are equally regular.

विज्

चिप् ३.३३ वेष्टुं To encompass, invest, entwine, possess.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.* वेवेष्टि वेवेष्टः वेवेष्टत &c.

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.* वेवेष्टे वेवेष्टानां वेवेष्टन् &c.

Ex. वेवेष्टि, or वेवेष्टे, विश्वं विष्णुः *Viṣṇu* possesses, or occupies, the universe.

जन् ३.० जनिवुं To produce.

२३९. जन्, in every person opening with any consonant, not distinguished by a servile प्, substitutes ज्ञ for its final न्.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

२४०. THE roots जन् ३.० Produce, and भम् ३.० Shine, threaten, lose their penultimate vowels, when followed by the vowel of a termination which does not contain a servile प्, such as जन्ति, जन्तु, &c. The same rule is applicable to हन् ३.० Smite, गम् ३.० Go, खन् ३.० Dig, and पन्, when substituted for अद् ३.० Eat.

The two radical consonants of जन्, being blended, according to the rules of orthography, form the character ज्ञ as in the example:

1. जजन्ति	जजानः	जजन्ति
2. जजन्ति	जजावः	जजाथ
3. जजन्ति	जजन्यः	जजान्मः

Ex

g. The

2. *The Potential.*

- | | | | |
|----|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | अजन्थातु | अजन्थानां | अजन्थुः &c. |
|----|----------|-----------|-------------|

3. *The Imperative.*

- | | | | |
|----|----------|--------|--------|
| 1. | अजन्तु | अजानां | अजन्तु |
| 2. | अजाहि | अजानं | अजान |
| 3. | अजन्तानि | अजनाव | अजनाम |

4. *The First Preterit.*

- | | | | |
|----|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. | अजजन् | अजजानां | अजजन् |
| 2. | अजजन् | अजजानं | अजजान |
| 3. | अजजन् | अजजाव | अजजाम |

* Ex. अजन्नि दीर्जं सत् क्षेत्रे Seed prospers, or produces, in good ground.

भस् ^{२०} भस्तुं To threaten, threaten.

The radical vowel of भस्, being dropped, by the last rule, in certain persons, and the two consonants joined according to the rules of orthography, the compound is भन्.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. <i>Present Tense.</i> | बभस्ति | बभस्तः | बभसन्ति * &c. |
| 2. <i>Potential.</i> | बभस्यात् | बभस्यानां | बभस्युः &c. |
| 3. <i>Imperative.</i> | बभस्तु | बभस्तां | बभसन्तु * &c. |
| 4. <i>Fourth Prei.</i> | अबभः | अबभस्तां | अबभसुः &c. |

Ex. बभस्ति दुर्बलं खलः The rogue threatens the weak man.

धन्

धन् ॥ धनितुं To yield, produce.

1. Present Tense.	दधन्ति	दधन्तः	दधन्ति &c.
2. Potential.	दधन्त्यान्	दधन्त्यातां	दधन्त्युः &c.
3. Imperative.	दधन्तु	दधन्तां	दधन्तु &c.
4. First Pret.	अदधन्	अदधन्तां	अदधन्तुः &c.

धिष् ॥ धेष्टुं To yield a particular sound.

1. Present Tense.	दिधेष्टि	दिधिष्टः	दिधिषति &c.
2. Potential.	दिधिष्यान्	दिधिष्यातां	दिधिष्युः &c.
3. Imperative.	दिधेष्टु	दिधिष्टां	दिधिषन्तु &c.
4. First Pret.	अदिधष्ट	अदिधिष्टां	अदिधिष्युः &c.

तुर् ॥ तोर्तुं To make haste, hurry.

1. Present Tense.	तुतोर्ति	तुतुर्तः	तुतुरति &c.
2. Potential.	तुतुर्ष्यान्	तुतुर्ष्यातां	तुतुर्ष्युः &c.
3. Imperative.	तुतोर्तु	तुतुर्तां	तुतुरन्तु &c.
4. First Pret.	अतुर्ताः	अतुर्तां	अतुर्तुः &c.

Ex. तुतोर्तिलुब्धो धनाय The covetous man makes haste for riches.

चिन् २० केनिन् To know, find out.

1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	चिकेति	चिकित्ताः	चिकितन्ति &c.
2. <i>Potential.</i>	चिकित्यात्	चिकित्यातां	चिकित्युः &c.
3. <i>Imperative.</i>	चिकेतु	चिकित्तां	चिकितन्तु &c.
4. <i>First Pres.</i>	अचिकेत्	अचिकित्तां	अचिकितुः

Obs. In the foregoing examples are comprized nearly every root of the third conjugation.

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

241. THERE are upwards of one hundred and thirty roots of the fourth conjugation, the greater part of which are in common use. The technical name is *दिवादि*, from the root *दि*, usually placed first in the popular lists.

242. THE distinctive sign of verbs of the fourth conjugation is *य्* subjunct to their roots, in every person of the first four tenses; after which they differ not materially from those of the first, and may, accordingly, be inflected with the same terminations. See rule 163, and 167, p. 131.

Of Verbs of the fourth Conjugation ending in Vowels.

मा २० मातुं To measure.

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. मायते	मायन्ते	मायन्ते
2. मायमे	मायेशे	मायध्वे
3. माये	मायावहे	मायामहे

2. *The Potential.*

1. मायेत्	मायेयान्	मायेरन्
2. मायेथाः	मायेयाथां	मायेध्वं
3. मायेथ	मायेवहि	मायेनहि

3. *The Imperative.*

1. मयतां	मायेतां	मायन्तां
2. मायत्व	मायेथां	मायध्वं
3. माये	मायावहे	मायामहे

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अमायत्	अमायेतां	अमायन्ते
2. अमायथाः	अमायेथां	अमायध्वं
3. अमाये	अमायावहि	अमायामहि

243. ROOTS of the fourth conjugation ending in *ई* are all of the *proper* form, and are regularly inflected, through the first four tenses, like *मी* in the above example. Here follows a list of them, with examples.

दी ⁴³ Decay. *दीयते* He decays.

धी ⁴⁴ Dis honour, despise. *धीयते माधुं खलः* The vulgar man despises a gentleman.

मी ⁴⁵ Departing life, die. *मीयते* He dies.

री ⁴⁶ Run out (as water). *रीयते घटान् जलं* The water leaks, or runs out of the jar.

ली ५८ Embrace, cling to. स्त्रीयते लब्धया भूमिं नारी The woman clings to the ground with fame.

ली ५९ Fly. लीयते पक्षी The bird flies.

वी ५९ Choose. वीयते वरं कन्या The maiden chooses a boon.

पी ५९ Drink. पीयते पयः शिशुः The boy drinks water.

ई ५९ Go. ईयते He goes.

प्री ५९ Please. प्रीयते धर्मः साधुः Religion pleases a good man.

244. OF roots of the fourth conjugation in ॠ there are but

भू ५९ Bring forth, produce. भूयते सुखं धर्मः Religion produces happiness.

दू ५९ Suffer, feel for. दूयते परदुःखेन साधुः A good man feels for another's misery.

245. THE roots अृ ५९ Grow old, decay, digest, and अृ ५९ of the same meaning, are changed to अीर and वीर before the terminations of the first four tenses in the common active form, thus making अीर्यति &c. and वीर्यति &c.

246. ROOTS of the fourth conjugation ending in औ drop that letter in the first four tenses, and are then regularly inflected. They are as follows:

शौ ५९ Make small, or fine, whet, grind. श्वति श्यतः श्यन्ति &c.

हौ ५९ Cut, reap, mow. हति धान्यं कृषाणः The farmer cuts the corn.

घौ ५९ Destroy. स्यति कालः लोकं Time destroys the world.

हौ ५९ Cut, with the preposition अव Off, from—धिरः शत्रोरवयति He cuts off the head of the foe.

Of Verbs of the fourth Conjugation ending in Consonants.

दिव् ॥ देवितु To sport, play, game.

247. The penultimate of a root being इ, उ, ऋ, or लृ, is generally made long when followed by रू or वृ; and thus दिव् becomes दीव्.

1. Present Tense.	दीयति	दीयतः	दीयन्ति &c.
2. Potential.	दीयेन्	दीयेनां	दीयेयुः &c.
3. Imperative.	दीयतु	दीयतां	दीयन्तु &c.
4. First Pret.	अदीयत्	अदीयतां	अदीयन् &c.

Upon the same principle are inflected the following roots.

पिब् ॥ Tie, fasten, sew. सीद्यति He sews.

छिब् ॥ Calt up, vomit. छीद्यति भुक्तमन्नं बालकः The child calts up the rice which has been eaten. *Obs.* This root is sometimes used in the first declension. See r. 160. p. 130.

सिब् ॥ Calt up, vomit. सीद्यति He vomits.

248. THE following roots of the fourth conjugation change their penultimate अ to आ before the first four letters: namely,

शम् ॥ Quiet. शाम्यति मुनिः The saint grows quiet.

दम् ॥ Tame. दाम्यति He tames.

मम् ॥ Tire, fatigue. भ्राम्यति मार्गे पथिकः The traveller tires on the road.

भ्रम् ॥ भ्राम्यति लुब्धः The covetous man is unsteady.

क्षम् ॥ Bear, suffer. क्षाम्यति पुत्रापरार्थं पिता A father forgives the faults of a son.

कुम् ^{५०} Sacklon. कुम्ब्यन्ति पान्धः The traveller saddens, or grows fat.

मद् ^{५०} Grow mad, intoxicated. माद्यन्ति धनेन भिक्षुः The beggar grows intoxicated with riches.

मिद् ^{५०} मेदितुं To be pleased.

२४९. THE root मिद् ^{५०} changes its radical इ to ए before every termination of the first four tenses.

1. Present Tense.	मेद्यन्ति	मेद्यतः	मेद्यन्ति &c.
2. Potential.	मेद्येत्	मेद्येतां	मेद्येयुः &c.
3. Imperative.	मेद्यतु	मेद्यतां	मेद्यन्तु &c.
4. First Pret.	अमेद्यन्	अमेद्यतां	अमेद्यन् &c.

Ex. शमेन कायो नमेद्यन्ति The body is not pleased with labour.

जन् ^{५०} जानितुं To come forth, be produced, grow.

२५०. THE root जन् is changed to आ in the first four tenses of the fourth conjugation.

1. Present Tense.	जायते	जायते	जायन्ते &c.
2. Potential.	जायेत्	जायेयातां	जायेरन् &c.
3. Imperative.	जायतां	जायेतां	जायन्तां &c.
4. First Pret.	अजायत	अजायेतां	अजायन्त &c.

Ex. बीजादङ्कुरो जायते The first shoot is produced from the seed.

वध् ५० वध्निन् To smite, kill, hunt game.

२५१. वध् ५० Kill, makes विध् in the first four tenses of the fourth conjugation.

1. Present Tense.	विध्यति	विध्यतः	विध्यन्ति &c.
2. Potential.	विध्येत्	विध्येता	विध्येयुः &c.
3. Imperative.	विध्यन्	विध्यतां	विध्यन्तु &c.
4. First Pret.	अविध्यत्	अविध्यतां	अविध्यन् &c.

Ex. विध्यति बाधः मृगं The hunter kills a deer.

२५२. THE subjoined list contains nearly all the roots of the fourth conjugation not before noticed. They are regular in all the inflections of the first four tenses.

नृ ५० Dance. नृत्यति नर्तकः The dancer dances.

व्र ५० Fear. व्रस्यति खलान् साधुः A good man is afraid of a villain.

कु ५० Sink. कुस्यति मृतकः The dead carcase sinks.

पु ५० Injure, kill. पुस्यति रिपुं He kills an enemy.

गु ५० Bind about, invest. गुध्यति भेः He invests.

क्षि ५० Throw, fling, dart, shoot, hurl. क्षिप्यति बाणं वीरः The hero shoots an arrow.

पुष् ५० Blossom, flower. पुष्यति पुष्पं प्रातः The flower blossoms in the morning early.

निम् ५० छिम् ५० or छीम् ५० Be moist, wet, steam, reek. निम्यति, स्निम्यति or स्तीम्यति नेलेन देहः The body grows moist with oil.

वीर्य ^{५५} Be bashful, ashamed. वीर्ययति वधूः The woman grows bashful.
 वीर्या I. Shame, modesty.

इष ^{५६} Go, move. इष्यति He moves, goes.

सह ^{५७} Be able, have power. सहति भूवहने वामुकिः The serpent
Vāṣuki has power to support the earth.

राध् ^{५८} or साध् ^{५९} Become perfect, finished, or accomplished. राध्यति
 or साध्यति ज्ञानेन यतिः The devotee grows perfect by wisdom.

मृग् ^{६०} Hunt, hunt after. मृग्यति धनं भिक्षुः The mendicant hunts after
 money. मृग्यति मृगं He hunts the deer.

पुष् ^{६१} Nourish, support. पुष्यति He nourishes.

शुष् ^{६२} Dry. शुष्यति He dries.

दुष् ^{६३} Become wicked, sinful, corrupt, spoil. दुष्यति दुष्टसंगत्या
 साधुः A good man becomes corrupt by the company of the wicked.

स्निग् ^{६४} Embrace. स्निध्यति सीता रामं *Sitā* embraces *Rama*.

स्विद् ^{६५} Sweat, perspire. स्विद्यति शर्मेण पान्थः The traveller per-
 spires with heat.

सुध् ^{६६} Grow hungry, starve. सुध्यति सुधया भिक्षुः The mendicant
 starves with hunger.

शुध् ^{६७} Become pure. नरः शुध्यति मत्संगात् A man becomes pure
 from good company.

विध् ^{६८} Grow perfect. सिध्यति मुनियोगिनः The saint grows perfect
 by abstract contemplation.

रध् ^{६९} Hurt, injure. रध्यति पापंती वेदिकं The reprobate injures
 him who follows the *Vēdas*.

मूढ ^{७०} Grow foolish. मूढो भुवति मोहेन The fool grows foolish with
 folly.

तृप् ^{७१} Grow satisfied, content, satiate. तृप्यति पयसा बालः The child
 grows satisfied with milk.

दुह ५० With to injure or kill, harm. दुहति रिपुं राजा The king begins to kill the foe.

ष्निह ५० Bear kindness or affection. स्निहति शिषे गुरुः The teacher hath affection for the disciple.

नश्य ५० Perish. नश्यति कामः Desire perishes.

अस्य ५० Throw, dart, fling, hurl, shoot. अस्यति शरं वीरः The hero shoots an arrow. अस्त्रं A missile weapon.

यस्य ५० Labour, take pains, strive, endeavour. यस्यति धनाय तरः A man labours for riches.

जस्य ५० Let loose, free, release. जस्यति वत्सं गोपः The cow keeper lets loose the calf.

तस्य ५० or दस्य ५० Throw up, toss. तस्यति or दस्यति He tosses.

धस्य ५० Fix. धस्यति मनो मुनिः The contemplative saint fixes the mind.

पुस्य ५० Grow hot, burn. पुस्यति गात्रं ज्वरेण The body grows hot with a fever.

विस्य ५० Convey. विस्यति विसं मृनालं A tube conveys water.

कुस्य ५० Embrace. कुस्यति कामिनीं कान्तः The lover embraces his beloved.

वुस्य ५० Cast off, or away. वुस्यति कंचुकं मर्मः The serpent casts off the fough.

मुस्य ५० Break. मुस्यति क्रीपेन कलशं He breaks the earthen pot with anger.

मस्य ५० Weigh. मस्यति स्वर्णं स्वर्णकारः A goldsmith weighs the gold.

लुद ५० Roll. लुदयति राघणः शूत्र शोकैर्न भूमौ Ravana rolls himself on the ground with grief for his son.

उच्य ५० Herd, assemble together, associate. उच्यति बन्धुना बन्धुः A relation associates with a relation.

भृश् ^{५०} or भृश ^{५०} Fall. भृश्यति or भृश्यति वृक्षान् पत्रं A leaf falls from a tree.

कृश ^{५०} Wastie, make less. कृश्यति देहं रोगः Sickness wastes the body.

तृष् ^{५०} Thirst. तृथति चानकः The bird *Chātaka* thirsts.

तुष ^{५०} Rejoice, be glad. तुथति He rejoices.

हृष ^{५०} Be glad, rejoice. हृथति He rejoices.

क्रुष ^{५०} क्रुध ^{५०} or रुष ^{५०} Grow angry. क्रुष्यति, क्रुध्यति, or रुषति He grows angry.

डिप् ^{५०} Throw. डिप्यति He throws.

गुप् ^{५०} Disturb. गुप्यति लोकं कोपः Anger disturbs the world.

सुप् ^{५०} Disturb. सुप्यति He disturbs.

रुप् ^{५०} Disturb. रुप्यति He disturbs.

लुप् ^{५०} Disturb. लुप्यति He disturbs.

लुभ ^{५०} Long for, covet. लुभ्यति पुत्रं बन्धा A barren woman longs for a son.

सुभ ^{५०} Become agitated. सुभ्यति युद्धेन वीरः The hero becomes agitated with the battle.

नभ ^{५०} Hurt, injure. नभ्यति He injures.

तुभ ^{५०} Hurt, injure. तुभ्यति He injures.

वृद्ध ^{५०} Grow moist, damp, or wet. वृध्यति पयसा घटः The jar grows wet with water.

क्षिद् ^{५०} Release. क्षिद्यति गां बन्धाज्ञोपः The cow-keeper releases the cow from confinement.

वृध् ^{५०} Increase, grow large. वृध्यति He increases.

गृध् ^{५०} गृधितुं or गृधुं To covet, be greedy. गृध्यति He covets.

दीप् ^{५०} Shine. दीप्यते He shines.

पूर ^{५०} Become full. पूर्यति अल्लो नरः The tree becomes full with water.

जूर ५५ Decay. जूर्यते वृद्धः An old man decays.

नूर ५५ Make halt, injure. नूर्यते याचकः The mendicant makes halt.

धूर ५५ Hurt, injure, kill. धूर्यते रिपुं बली Bala kills the enemy.

भूर ५५ Hurt, injure, kill. भूर्यते He hurts, &c.

भूर ५५ Be firm, brave. भूर्यते He acts with firmness.

भूर ५५ Burn. भूर्यते He burns.

नप ५५ Shine, glory. नप्यते मेनया राजा The king shines with an army.

क्लिष्ट ५५ Suffer pain. क्लिष्टते पापी The sinner suffers pain.

काश ५५ Shine. काश्यते काशः The light shines.

राश ५५ Make a particular noise. राश्यते पक्षी The bird makes a noise.

पद् ५५ Go. पद्यते He goes.

स्विद ५५ Mourn, be sorrowful. स्विद्यते लुब्धः The covetous man is sorrowful.

विद् ५५ Be, exist. विद्यते He exists.

बुध ५५ Know, understand. बुध्यते or बुध्यति He understands, knows.

युध ५५ Fight. युध्यते He fights.

रुध ५५ With the preposition अनु, making अनुरुध, signifies Love.

अनुरुध्यन्ते कृष्णं गोप्यः The milk maids fall in love with Krishna.

मन् ५५ Know, mind, respect. धर्म्मं न मन्यते मूढः The fool does not mind religion.

अन् ५५ Live, breathe. अन्यते क्लेशेन भिक्षुः The mendicant lives with distress.

सुज् ५५ Meditate, unite spiritually. सुज्यते गुहायां योगी The hermit meditates in a cave.

सृज् ५५ Create. सृज्यते विश्वं विधाता The preserver creates the universe.

लिख

श्लिश् ^{५०} Shrink, grow less. श्लिश्यते देहो रोगेन The body grows less with sickness.

शक्य ^{५१} Bear with, forgive. शक्यते or शक्येति शिष्यापराधं गुरुः The master forgives the transgression of the disciple.

मृष्य ^{५२} Bear with, forgive. मृष्यति or मृष्यते He forgives.

सुच्य ^{५३} Become purified. सुच्यते नमसा विप्रः The Brāhman becomes pure by penance.

नश्य ^{५४} Tie. नश्यते He lies.

रज्य ^{५५} Die, tinge, colour. रज्यते वस्त्रं रंगधारः The dyer dies the cloth.

शप्य ^{५६} Reprove, scold, curse. शप्यति or शप्यते पापिनं माधुः The good man reproves the sinner.

THE FIFTH CONJUGATION:

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES:

§53. THE verbs of the fifth conjugation, from **पु** or **सु**, the fifth root in the popular lists, called **स्वादि**, are distinguished by having the syllable **नु** subjoined to the root throughout the first four tenses; after which they are inflected with the terminations suited to the second conjugation. See p. 156. There are only about thirty roots of this class.

Verbs of the fifth Conjugation ending in Vowels.

सु ^{५७} मथिनुं or मोनुं To mix, stir.

The root being changed to **सुनु**, according to the foregoing rule, the final **उ** is changed to **ओ** before every person distinguished by a servile **प**.

Common

Imperative Form.

1. Present Tense.

254. THE *उ* of *नु* may occasionally be dropped before *व* and *म*, unless the *न* be joined to a preceding consonant.

1. सुनोति	सुनंतः	सुन्वन्ति
2. सुनोमि	सुनुषः	सुनुष
3. सुनोमि	सुनुवः or सुन्वः	सुनुमः or सुन्मः

2. The Potential.

1. सुनयात्	सुनुयानां	सुनुयुः
2. सुनुयाः	सुनुयान्	सुनुयान्
3. सुनुयां	सुनुयाव	सुनुयाम्

3. The Imperative.

255. THE *हि* is dropped after the affix *नु*, or *उ*, except either of them happens to be connected with a conjoint consonant, as *नक्ष्* and *त्वक्ष्*. Reduce, make small. *नक्ष्णोति* and *त्वक्ष्णोति* He makes small, *नक्ष्णुहि* or *त्वक्ष्णुहि* Make thou small.

1. सुनोतु	सुनुतां	सुन्वन्तु
2. सुनु	सुनुतं	सुनुत
3. सुनुयानि	सुनुवाव	सुनुवाम्

4. The First Preterit.

1. असुनोत्	असुनुतां	असुन्वन्
2. असुनोः	असुनुतं	असुनुत
3. असुनुष	असुनुवः or असुन्वः	असुनुमः or असुन्मः

Ex. सुनोति मेमलनां विप्रः The Brāhman tries or mixes the moon plant.

Proter Form

1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	मुनुते	मुन्वाते	मुन्वते &c.
2. <i>The Potential.</i>	मुन्वीत	मुन्वीयानां	मुन्वीरन् &c.
3. <i>The Imperative.</i>	मुनुतां	मुन्वातां	मुन्वतां &c.
4. <i>The First Prot.</i>	अमुनुत	अमुन्वातां	अमुन्वत

With a preposition the cerebral *मू*, in inflecting *मु* and others of this conjugation, is substituted for the dental *म*, as in अभिमुनोति &c.

After these examples are collected all the roots in the following list.

बि ^{१०७} Bind. मिनोति कृष्णं दशोदा Yafodā bindē Kṛṣṇa. मिनुते.

शि ^{१०८} Grind, whet, sharpen. शिनोति or शिनुते He sharpens.

मि ^{१०९} Scatter, throw about. मिनोति नृणं वायुः The wind scatters the
grafs. मिनुते.

चि ^{११०} Collect. चिनोति धान्यं कृषकः The farmer collects the corn.
चिनुते.

स्तु ^{१११} Cover, spread over. स्तुणोति वामसा देहं He covers the body
with a garment. स्तुनुते.

कु ^{११२} Injure. कुणोति or कुणुते He injures.

वृ ^{११३} Choose. वृणोति or वृणुते वरं कन्या The virgin chooses a boon.

धु ^{११४} Shake. धुनोति शाखिनं वानः The wind shakes the tree.
धुनुते.

दु ^{११५} Be agitated. दुनोति चेतः कामेन The breast is agitated by desire.

हि ^{११६} Move, increase. हिनोति He moves, he increases.

पृ ^{११७} Please. पृणोति माधुरतिघ्नीन् The good man gives pleasure to
the pilgrim.

आय

आप् ^{१०} Have, possess. आप्नोति भुवनं विष्णुः *Viṣṇu* possesses the universe. आप्तुं To have, possess.

शक् ^{१०} Be able. शक्नोति कंसं जेतुं कृष्णः *Kṛṣṇa* is able to defeat *Kaṁsa*.

राप् ^{१०} Finish, make perfect. राप्नोति योगेन मुनिः The silent devotee finishes by *Abhāta* devotion.

साप् ^{१०} Finish, make, make perfect. साप्नोति He finishes.

निक् ^{१०} Wish to injure or kill. Hate. निक्नोति He hates.

तिग् ^{१०} Wish to injure or kill. Hate. तिग्नोति He hates.

मृद् ^{१०} Wish to injure or kill. Hate. मृद्नोति He hates.

ऋप् ^{१०} Wish to injure or kill. Hate. ऋप्नोति He hates.

क्वि ^{१०} Wish to injure or kill. Hate. क्विप्नोति He hates.

चिवि ^{१०} Wish to injure or kill. Hate. चिविप्नोति He hates.

डिपि ^{१०} Wish to injure or kill. Hate. डिपिप्नोति He hates.

दास् ^{१०} Wish to injure or kill. Hate. दास्नोति रिपुं He hates the enemy.

धृप् ^{१०} Show pride. धृप्नोति सभायां He shows pride in the assembly.

दंभ् ^{१०} Trying to cheat, or deceive. दंभ्णोति धूर्तः The rogue strives to cheat.

ऋद् ^{१०} Grow, increase, prosper, flourish. ऋद्नोति धर्मेन विप्रः A *Brahman* prospers by religion.

धि ^{१०} Satisfy, content, satiate. धिनोति He satisfies.

नृप् ^{१०} Content, satisfy, satiate. नृप्नोति हवेन हिरण्यरेतमं He satisfies the God of fire with the burnt offering.

अश् ^{१०} Enjoy, possess. अश्नुते विश्वं हरिः The God *Hari* enjoys the universe.

धिध् ^{१०} Stop up. सिध्नुते पतिकं वृष्टिः The rain stops up the road.

THE SIXTH CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

256. VERBS of the sixth conjugation, called नुदादि, from नुद्, the first root in the popular lists, take the form of those of the first, in the first four tenses; except that their radical vowels are not subject to the same alterations. See table of terminations, p. 139. This class consists of about one hundred and forty roots.

Roots of the sixth Conjugation ending in Vowels.

रि० रेतुं To go, move

257. ROOTS in इ of the sixth conjugation make ईय before the terminations of the first four tenses.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. रियन्ति	रियन्तः	रियन्ति
2. रियसि	रियसः	रियसः
3. रियाभि	रियावः	रियामः

2. *The Potential.*

1. रियेत्	रियेतां	रियेयुः
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3. *The Imperative.*

1. रियतु	रियतां	रियन्तु
2. रिय	रियन्तं	रियन्त
3. रियानि	रियाव	रियाम

4. *The*

4. The First Preterit.

1. अरियन्	अरियतां	अरियन्
2. अरियः	अरियन्	अरियन्
3. अरियं	अरियाय	अरियाम्

After this example are inflected the following roots of the sixth conjugation.

पि^{६०} Go. पिबति He goes.

क्षि^{६०} Go. क्षियति He goes.

धि^{६०} Hold, keep, retain. धियति वेदं बालः The boy keeps, or retains the *Veda*.

क्षि^{६०} Dwell, inhabit. क्षियति He dwells.

प्र^{६०} नधितुं नोतुं To celebrate, praise.

३५८. ROOTS in उ of the sixth conjugation make उप् before the terminations of the first four tenses.

Common Form.

1. Present Tense.	नुषति	नुषतः	नुषन्ति &c.
2. Potential.	नुषेत्	नुषेतां	नुषेयुः &c.
3. Imperative.	नुषतु	नुषतां	नुषन्तु &c.
4. First Preterit.	अनुषत्	अनुषतां	अनुषन् &c.

Ex. नुषति हरिं मुनिः The saint praises Hari.

In like manner may be conjugated,

धृ^{६०} Shake. ध्रुवति हस्तं नटः The dancer shakes his hand.

गु ८० Void excrement. गुदति रोमी नहे.

ध्रु ८० Be steady, fixed. ध्रुवति ध्रुवः The north star remains fixed.

कु ८० Make a certain noise, like a crow. कुयति काकः The crow caws.

मृ ८० मर्तुं To die.

२३७. ROOTS of the sixth conjugation ending in ऋ or ॠ, make रिय् before the terminations of the first four tenses.

Proper Form.

१. <i>Present Tense.</i>	म्रियते	म्रियेते	म्रियन्ते &c.
२. <i>Potential.</i>	म्रियेत	म्रियेद्यातां	म्रियेरन् &c.
३. <i>Imperative.</i>	म्रियतां	म्रियेतां	म्रियन्तां &c.
४. <i>First Pret.</i>	अम्रियत्	अम्रियेतां	अम्रियन्त &c.

Ex. म्रियते पापेन जन्तुः The beast dies with sin.

Thus also are inflected.

मृ ८० Labour, trade, deal, with the prepositions वा, धर्मे वाप्रियते
साधुः A good man deals in virtue. व्यापारः Trade, business.

इ ८० Honour, respect. With the preposition आ.—आद्वियते
साधुरनिधिं A good man honours the wandering stranger. आदरः
Honour, respect.

धृ ८० Stand, stand fast, be firm, hold out. ध्रियते यावदेकोपि शत्रुः
He holds out so long as there is even a single enemy.

क्वृ ^{s.c.} कित्त्वं To scatter, throw about.

Common Form.

1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	क्रियन्ति	क्रियतः	क्रियन्ति &c.
2. <i>Potential.</i>	क्रियेन्	क्रियेतां	क्रियेयुः &c.
3. <i>Imperative.</i>	क्रियतु	क्रियतां	क्रियन्तु &c.
4. <i>First Pret.</i>	अक्रियन्	अक्रियतां	अक्रियन् &c.

Ex. क्रियन्ति कुसुमं वायुः The wind scatters the flowers.

गृ ^{s.c.} Swallow, eat. गिरति मूलकं पथिकः The traveller eats, or swallows, a radish. *Ob.* Sometimes लृ is substituted for रु in using this verb; as गिलति He swallows, अगिलत् He swallowed.

Roots of the sixth Conjugation ending in Consonants.

260. ROOTS of the sixth conjugation ending in consonants are, for the most part, regularly inflected like तुद्, the first in the list.

तुद् ^{s.c.} तोतुं To vex, tease, torment, goad.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. तुदन्ति	तुदतः	तुदन्ति
2. तुदसि	तुदथः	तुदथ
3. तुदामि	तुदावः	तुदामः

2. *The Potential.*

1. तुदेत्	तुदेतां	तुदेयुः &c.
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3. *The*

3. The Imperative.

1. तुदतु	तुदतां	तुदन्तु
2. तुद	तुदतं	तुदत
3. तुदानि	तुदाव	तुदाम

4. The First Pretoric.

1. अनुदतु	अनुदतां	अनुदन्तु
2. अनुदः	अनुदतं	अनुदत
3. अनुदं	अनुदाव	अनुदाम

Proper Form.

1. Present Tense.	तुदते	तुदेते	तुदन्ते &c.
2. Potential.	तुदेत	तुदेयानां	तुदेरन् &c.
3. Imperative.	तुदतां	तुदेतां	तुदन्तां &c.
4. First Pret.	अनुदत	अनुदेतां	अनुदन्त &c.

Ex. तुदति, or तुदते. बिधुंतुदः बिधुं *Vidhuntuḍa* torments the moon (in eclipses).

The following roots, being a selection of the most useful in the list, are conjugated like तुद् in the first four tenses.

णुद् ६.०.०. Send. तुदति पठनाय पुत्रं पिता The father sends his son to read. तुदते.

दिश् ६.०.३. Point, show. दिशति or दिशते He points. देष्टुं To point.

क्षिप् ६.०.३. Throw. क्षिपति or क्षिपते He throws.

कृष् ६.०.०. Draw, draw lines, plough. कृषति or कृषते क्षेत्रं कृषकः The husbandman ploughs the land.

विध

विध् ०० Rule, govern, order, command, ordain. विधति विश्वं वेधाः
Brahmā governs the universe.

पूण् ०० Please, satisfy. पूणति हरिं भक्त्या बुधः The wise man appears
Hari by worship.

पुण् ०० Grow pure. पुणति स्नानेन जनः A person becomes pure by
bathing.

घुर्ण् ०० Turn or go about, run round. घुर्णति भिक्षाये भिक्षकः The
mendicant wanders about for alms.

सृज् ०० Create, let go. सृजति विश्वं वेधाः *Brahmā creates the*
universe.

स्पृश् ०० Touch. स्पृशति He touches.

विश् ०० Enter. विशति He enters.

निल् ०० Oil, anoint. निलति तैलेन गात्रं जनः A person anoints the
body with oil.

हिल् ०० Sport, wanton, dally. हिलति He dallies.

मिल् ०० Meet, mix, unite, associate. मिलति साधुं साधुः A good man
meets a good man, i. e. associates with him.

लिख् ०० Write. लिखति लेखको ग्रंथं The writer writes a book.

स्फुट् ०० Burst, blossom. स्फुटति पुष्पं The flower bursts or blossoms.

जुइ ०० Join, unite. जुडति जनः सूत्रेन वस्त्रं A person joins a piece of
cloth with thread.

घुट् ०० Kick. घुटति गजं घोटकः The horse kicks the elephant.

तुइ ०० Tear. तुडति पंथनं हस्ती The elephant tears his bandage.

261. CERTAIN roots of the sixth conjugation, from the first of
 their class called मुचादि, require that a nasal be inserted after the penul-
 timate vowel in the first four tenses; as in the following example:

मुच्

मुच ^{०००} मोक्तुं To leave, quit, forsake, abandon.

Common Form.

1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	मुचति	मुचतः	मुचन्ति &c.
2. <i>Potential.</i>	मुचेत्	मुचेतां	मुचेयुः &c.
3. <i>Imperative.</i>	मुचतु	मुचतां	मुचन्तु &c.
4. <i>First Pret.</i>	अमुचन्	अमुचतां	अमुचन्तु &c.

Proper Form.

1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	मुचते	मुचेते	मुचन्ते &c.
2. <i>Potential.</i>	मुचेत	मुचेयातां	मुचेरन् &c.
3. <i>Imperative.</i>	मुचतां	मुचेतां	मुचन्तां &c.
4. <i>First Pret.</i>	अमुचत	अमुचेतां	अमुचन्त &c.

Ex. मुचति or मुचते गेहं विरक्तः The man who is free from attachment forsakes a house.

In the same manner are inflected.

लुप् ^{०००} Cut, cut or lop off. लुपति or लुपते काष्ठं वर्द्धकिः The carpenter cuts the wood.

विद् ^{०००} Obtain, get, find, gain. विंदति or विंदते पुण्यं दाता He who gives away gains virtue.

लिप् ^{०००} Smear, plaster. लिपति or लिपते चन्दनेन देहं जनः A person lincars the body with sandal.

सिद् ^{०००} Sprinkle. सिञ्चति or सिञ्चते जलेन गेहं विलासी The luxurious man sprinkles the body with water.

कृत् ^{०००} Cut. कृतति वृक्षं He cuts the tree.

रिवद्